"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051702

s/068/62/000/003/003/003 E071/E435

Corrosion resistance

of the condenser from steel X18 \pm 12 \pm 2 \pm (Kh18N12M2T) or ATM-1. At the side of entry of aggressive vapours, the condenser tube can be protected by coating with bakelite lacquer and subsequent thermal polymerization of the latter. There are 3 tables

ASSOCIATION: UKhIN

Card 2/2

8/0068/64/000/005/0042/0044

ACCESSION NR: AP4038930

Gromov, Ye. I.; Cherkashin, V. N.; Tselik, V. Ye. AUTHOR:

TITIE: Corrosion activity of ammonium and sodium rhodanates

SOURCE: Koks 1 khimiya, no. 5, 1964, 42-44

TOPIC TAGS: sodium rhodanate, ammonium rhodanate, steel corrosion, rhodanates steel corrosion, thiocyanate steel corrosion, synthetic fiber

ABSTRACT: This work was prompted by the planned increase of synthetic fiber production requiring increasing amounts of sodium and ammonium rhodanates. Their preparation from isocyantes involves steel equipment, namely, dissociators and evaporators. Therefore, a study was made to ascertain the corrosion of different types of steel in this equipment. As a result of their tests, the authors found the corrosion rate of steels St3, 1Kh13, Kh17T, 1Kh18N9T, E1530, Khlenizmar and E1629, depending on temperature and ammonium rhodanate concentration. With increasing temperature and salt concentration, steel corresion rises markedly for types 8t3, 1Kh13, Kh17T, IKh18N9T. The authors have found the corresion of steels 5t3, 25KhG8A, 1Kh13, 1Kh18N9T, Kh18N12M3T and KI629 versus the pH of sodium

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ACCESSION NR: AP4038930

rhodanate running from 1.8 to 8.65. Along with decreasing pH of the solution, the corrocion rate of St3, 25khg8A and 1khl3 abruptly increases. ATM (=antifriction thermoconductive material: a combination of graphite and phenolformaldehyde resin) can be used as material for the dissociator in the production of ammonium rhodanate. The best material for pure salt separation equipment is the khl&nl&nl&ns tainless steel, while for the absorption equipment steels kh27 and 1khl&ns are recommended, likewise steel Okhl3. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBNITTED: OO DATE ACQ: O5Jum64 ENCL: OO '

SUB CODE: MT, MM NO NEW SOV: OO2 OTHER: OOO

L 23073-65 EWG(j)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/T/EWP(v)/EWP(b)/EWP(l) Pc-4/Ps-4 RM/WH/WW

ACCESSION NR: AR4048186

S/0081/64/000/009/S100/S100

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 98671

B

AUTHOR: Gromov, Ye. I.; Cherkashin, V. N.

TITLE: Determining the adhesive capacity of paints and varnishes

CITED SOURCE: Sb. nauchn. tr. Ukr, n.-i. uglekhim. in-t, vy*p. 14(36), 1963, 111-

TOPIC TAGS: paint film, varnish film, film adhesive strength, adhesive power, asbovinyl film, bakelite varnish, ethynol varnish, undercoat

of various films to metal: film based on asbovinyl composition, 24.6; asbovinyl plus 10% powdered diabase, 28; asbovinyl plus 10% graphite 24.9; KhSL varnish, 14.2; bakelite varnish, 57.6; ethynol varnish (50% film forming), 95.3; BF-2 glue, 120; epoxide undercoat B-4021, 133; and undercoat B-4022, 108. The measurement was based on a determination of the pull directed perpendicularly to the surface, and was carried out on a tensile testing maching of the RMP-5000 type, using specimens shaped like small cylinders with an area of 2 cm². A layer of varnish Cord

L 23073-65

ACCESSION NR: AR4048186

O

was applied to the sand-blasted and defatted end surfaces of the cylinders and allowed to dry into a film, after which another layer of varnish was applied and the cylinders were carefully aligned end to end. When the adhesion is determined by such a method, without intermediate layers and glues, the results pertain only to the film under investigation. G. Tseytlin

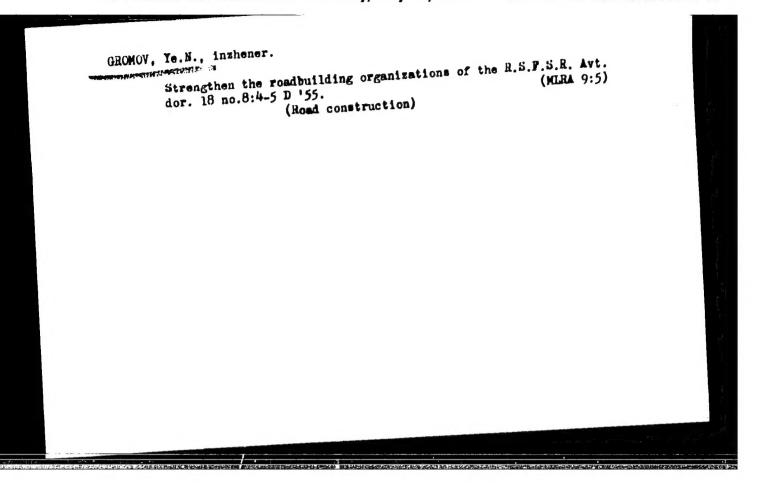
ASSOCIATION: None

SUB CODE: MT

- ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051702

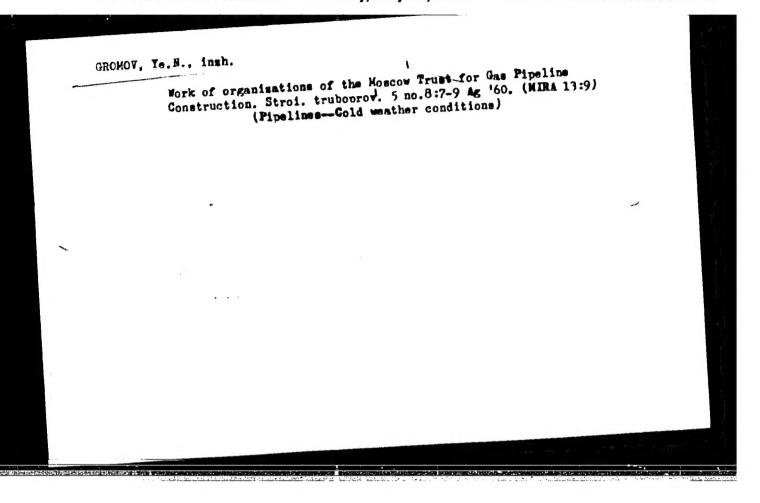


GROMOV, Ye. N.

A new book which has already become old ("Analysis of the economic activity of read machinery stations." A.I.Griunberg, N.S.Rikiferev. activity of read machinery stations." A.I.Griunberg, N.S.Rikiferev. (MIRA 9:6)

Reviewed by Gremev). Avt.der.19 ne.2:30 F 156. (NIRA 9:6)

(Road construction) (Read machinery) (Griunberg, A.I.) (Nikiforev, N.S.)



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

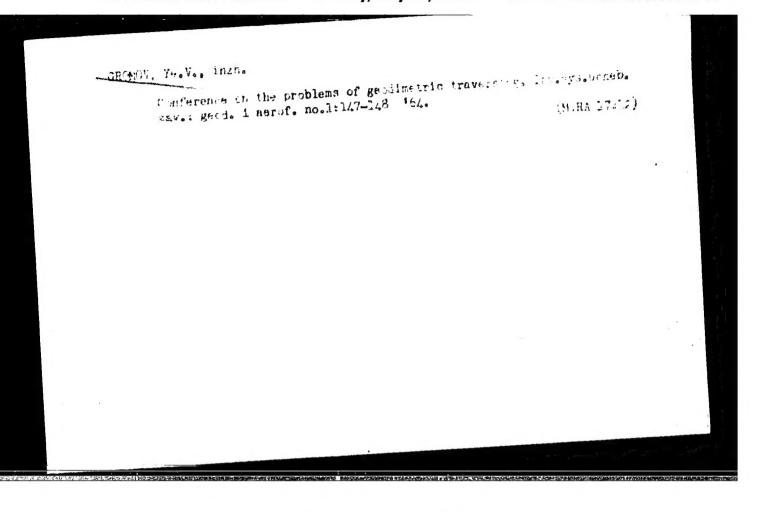
CIA-RDP86-00513R00051702

CROMOV, Ye.V.

Practice of using short-base parallactic traverse surveying. Good.

(MIRA 16:10)
1 Kart. no.9:34-39 S '63.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051702



KRONGAUZ, A.N., PARSHIN, I.M.; EROKSH, V.R.; GROMOV, Yu.D.; YAKUNIN, V.F.

Universal condensor doslacter for roentgen and gamma irradiations.
(MIRA 17:12)
Vest. rent. 1 rad. 37 no.5:60.63 S.O '62.

1. In doslmetricheskogo otdela (zaveduyushchiy - dotsent A.N.
Krongauz) 1 eksperimental'nykh masterskikh (direktor I.M. Parshin)
Krongauz) 2 desperimental'nykh masterskikh (direktor orentgeno-radiolcGosudarstvennogo nauchno-issiedovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiolcgosudarstvennogo insvituta (direktor oprof. 1.G. Lagunova).

Machanized filling station. Zashch.rast.ot vred. i bol. 5

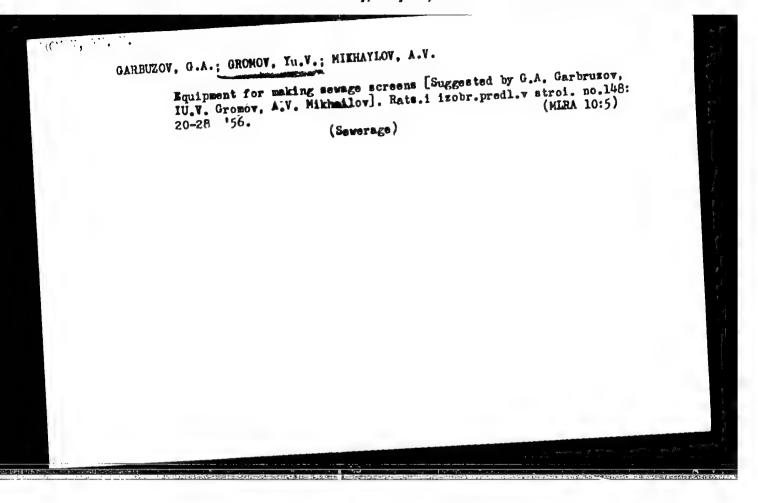
Machanized filling station. Zashch.rast.ot vred. i bol. 5

(MIRA 15:12)

1. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom mekhanizatsii Severo-Kavkazskogo instituta sadovodstva i vinogradarstva (for Gromov).

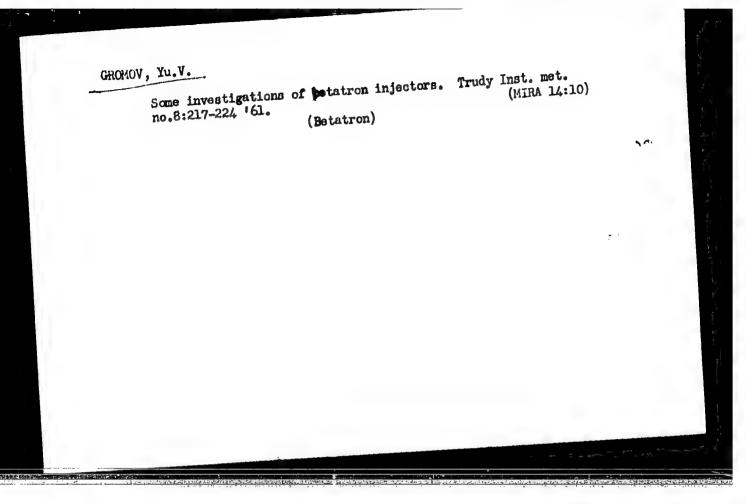
(Spraying and dusting equipment)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051702(



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00051702



GROMOV, YU. YA.

USSR/Geology

Pub. 22 - 35/47 Gard 1/1

: Gromov, Yu. Ya. Authors

Seashore reef deposits Title

Dok. AN SSSR 98/5, 829-831, Oct 11, 1954

Periodical :

Geological data regarding shales and other reef deposits, found along the seashores, are presented. Ten references: 8-USSR; 1-Japanese and 1-Chinese Abstract

(1934-1952). Table.

Institution : All-Union Scientific Research Geological Institute, Leningrad

Presented by : Academician N. M. Strakhov, August 14, 1954

GROMOV, Yu., Ya.

Geology USSR/

Pub. 22 - 30/46 1/1 Card

Belyayevskiy, N. A., and Gromov, Yu. Ya. Authors

The Central Sikhote-Alinek structural junction Title

Dok. AN SSSR 103/1, 109-111, Jul 1, 1955 Periodical

Geological data are presented showing that the Central Sikhote-Alinsk

junction separates the zone of Upper Paleozoic deposits of the main Abstract

Sikhote-Alinsk anticlinal fold from the territory occupied by strong Mesozoic strata of the synclinal structure. Two USSR references (1947

and 1951). Diagram.

All-Union Sc. Res. Geol. Inst. Institution :

Academician N. S. Shatskiy, January 27, 1955 Presented by :

GROMOV. Yu.Ya.

Sinian and Cambrian stratigraphy of the southern part of the Maritime Territory [with summary in English]. Sov. geol. 1 (MIRA 11:10) no.6:44-53 Je *58.

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy geologicheskiy institut.
(Maritime Territory--Geology, Stratigraphic)

GROMOV, Ya. Ya.

Tectonic pattern and formation of the Ussuri-Khankay median massif. Sov.geol. 2 no.12:40-51 D 159. (MIRA 13:5)

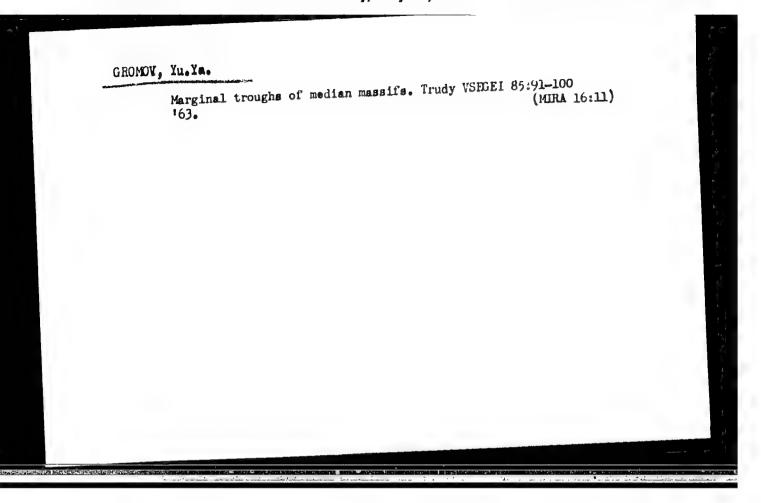
1. Vsesoyuznyy geologicheskiy nauchno-issledovateliskiy insitut. (Sikhote-Alini Range-Geology)

GROMOV, Yu.Ya.; PUTINTSEV, V.K.

Basic features of Pre-Cambrian geology in the southern part of the Soviet Far East and adjacent territories. Dokl.AN SSSR 138 no.6; (MIRA 14:6) 1409-1412 Je '61.

1. Vsesoyusnyn akademikom D.S.Korshinskim.
Predstavleno akademikom D.S.Korshinskim.
(Far East—Geology, Structural)

Paleozoic stage of the geological development of the Sikhote-Alin' Range and southern Maritime Territory. Sov. geol. 5 no.7:41-63 [MIRA 15:7] J1 '62. 1. Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR i Vessoyuznyy nauchno-isələdovatol'skiy geologicheskiy institut. (Sikhote-Alin' Range-Geology, Structural) (Maritime Territory-Geology, Structural)



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00051702

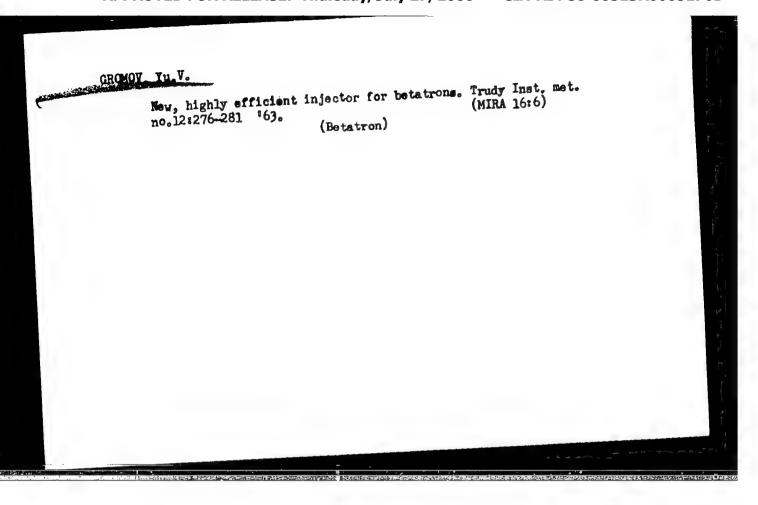
SPIMBARSAIV. Tells, GROMOV, Yu.Za.; Irinimals metaltics: POROVIKOV, L.I.; SHTAL',
B.ES & B.I.; GORZISKAYA, Ye.N.; CHROCO, Tells; SALOP, L.I.; SHTAL',
N.V.

Palestectent mass and the matter for plotting them. Matod.

[MIRA 18:6]

poleogrop. Tells for the first them.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051702



MATAKSIS, T. [Mataxis, T.], polkovnik; GOLDBERG, S., podpolkovnik;

ALEKSANDROV, I.A. [translator]; GROMOV, Yu.Ye. [translator];

PETROV, V.G. [translator]; TSYGICHKO, N.P., red.; NEPODAYEV,
Yu.A., red.; IOVLEVA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Pentomic Divison; tactics, armaments and firepower of the pentomic division, battle groups and companies operating under conditions of atomic warfare] Pentomicheskaia divizia; taktika, voorushenie i ognevaia moshch' pentomicheskoi divizii, boevoi gruppy i roty v usloviiakh primeneniia iadernogo oruzhiia. Pod red. N.P.TSygichko. Woskva. Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1959. 345 p. Translated from the moskva. (MIRA 13:6)
English. (United States--Army) (Atomic warfare)

RYAKHOVSKIY, V.; RAGIMOV, Z., kand. biolog. nauk; SULEYMANOV, S., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHVETSOVA, A., dotsent; SPMENOV, A., assistent; GROMOVA, A., kand. biolog. nauk; SELIN, I., nauchnyy sotrudnik; LAZHAUNIKAS, Ye.; MELESHKO, R.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, V., starshiy prepodavatel

To the attention of a plant protector. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. (MIRA 18:7) 10 no.6:40-43 '65.

1. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom mashchity rasteniy Luganskoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy opytnoy stantsii (for Ryakhovskiy). 2. Amerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-is-sledovatel'skiy institut mashchity rasteniy, Kirovabad (for Ragimov, Suleymanov). 3. Omskiy sel'skokhomyaystvennyy institut (for Shvetsova, Semenov). 4. Otdel mashchity rasteniy Smolenskoy sel'skokhomyaystvennoy opytnoy stantsii (for Selin). 5. Zaveduyushchiy Tel'manskim punktom signalimatsii i prognomov, Karagandinskaya oblast! (for Lazhaunikas). 6. Zaveduyushchaya Vitebskim punktom masimalimatsii i prognomov (for Meleshko). 7. Buryatakiy sel'skokhomyaystvennyy institut (for Preobrationieskiy.

GPOMOVA, A., Yand. biolog. nauk; VLADIMIRSKAYA, M., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; GUSEV, G., kand. biolog. nauk

Reviews and bibliography. Zashch. rast. ot wred. i bol. 10 no.6:61-62 (MIRA 18:7)

1. Brestskiy pedagogicheskiy institut (for Gromova). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovateliskiy institut zashchity rasteniy (for Vladimirskaya, Gusev).

GROMOVA, A.A.; BELENKOVA, Ye.G., stershaya svinerka; ZAYTSEV, V.S., red.; TIKHONOVA, I.M., tekhn.red.

[You gave your word; keep it!] Dal slovo - sdershi! Leningrad.

(MIRA 13:4)

Lenizdat. 1959. 84 p.

l. Sekretar' partiynoy organizatsii kolkhosa "Pervoye maya" Gatchinskogo rayona, delegam IXI s"yesda KPSS (for Gromova). 2. Agitator kolkhosa imeni IXI parts"yesda Vsevolozhakogo rayona (for Belenkova).

(Agriculture)

sov/81-59-5-16887

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1959, Nr 5, p 461 (USSR)

AUTHORS:

Khaznaferov, A.I., Gromova, A.A., Fokeyev, V.M.

TITLE:

The Interaction of Yarega Oil With Carbon Dioxide

PERIODICAL:

Tr. Vses. neftegaz. n.-1. in-t, 1958, Nr 15, pp 146 - 162

ABSTRACT:

The properties of Yarega oil degasified and saturated with CO₂ and CH₁\(^1\) were studied. The degasified oil is characterized by a viscosity of 3,490 centipoise at 20°C and a viscosity of 182 cpoise at 60°C. Oil which is saturated with CH₁ at 150°C has a viscosity of 100 cpoise at 40°C and 40 cpoise at 60°C, and oil saturated with CO₂ at 150 atm has a viscosity of 68 cpoise at 20°C and 10 cpoise at 60°C. A conclusion is drawn that highly viscous Yagera oils can be extracted from collectors, which have no cracks, by pumping in CO₂ or mixtures of CO₂ with hydrocarbon gases.

M Fudenko

Card 1/1

GROMENH.

Chemical Products and Their Application -- Treatment of natural gases and petroleum. Motor fuels. Lubricants, USSR/Chemical Technology. I-13

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 5496

Mamuna, V. N., Gromova, A. A., Namiot, A. Yu., Fokeyev, V. M. Author:

Institution: All-Union Petroleum and Gas Scientific Research Institute

Title: Mutual Solubility of Carbon Dioxide and Romashkinskaya Petroleum

Tr. Vses. neftegaz. n.-i. in-ta, 1956, No 8, 392-399 Original Publication:

Investigation of mutual golubility of CO₂ and Romashkinskaya petroleum (molecular weight 253, di 0.8736, content of paraffins 3.40%, of tars Abstract:

15.75% by volume, starts to boil at 60°) under conditions corresponding to the average stratum conditions of the Romashkinskoye oil field. The CO₂ used was contained in cylinders under a pressure of 60 kg/cm² and included <2% of O2 and N2. Experiments carried out in a high pressure bomb, showed that at 40° and a pressure of 170 kg/cm² maxi-

mum solubility of CO2 and petroleum amounts to 222 parts by volume

Card 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051702

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Treatment of natural gases and petroleum. Motor fuels. Lubricants,

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 5496

Abstract: per 1 part by volume, while with a higher ratio, two phases are formed: the upper being free CO₂ containing dissolved therein the light components of the petroleum (light phase), and a lower -- the heavy petroleum residue with CO₂ dissolved therein. The amount of hydrocarbons that pass into the light phase increases with increase in ratio of initial volumes of CO₂ and petroleum, and at the same time the density of hydrocarbons that pass into the light phase is increased; into the light phase pass the gasoline and kerosene components and a part of the solid paraffins; tarry substances were not hoo and a pressure of 170 kg/cm².

Card 2/2

Predicting the number of sugar beet weevils. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 6 no.5:40-41 My '61. (MIRA 15:6) 1. Ukrainskiy institut zashchity rasteniy. (Sugar beets-Diseases and posts) (Weevils)

VASILITAW, V.M.; GRONOVA, A.A.; KAPTRIN, Tu.V.; ... All, J. ...

Studying viscosity at increased temperatures. Nauch.-toka. sbor. (:GRA 17:9) po dob. nefti no.22:53-57 154.

1. Vsesoyuznyy nefte@azovyy nauchno-issledovateliskiy institut.

TREBIN, G.F.; SAVINIKHINA, A.V.; KAPYRIN, Yu.V.; GROPOVA, A.A.

Certain results of the study of the arystallization of paralifin from the reservoir oil of the Bitkov oil field. Nauch.-tekh. sbor. po dob. nefti no.24:43-47 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051702

TARAMOV, Maker Timofeyevich, kand. biol. nauk; GRO OVA, A.d., red.

[chemical preservation of feeds] Khimichenkoe zonservirovanie
kormov. Moskva, Kolos, 1964. 198 p. (MIRA 1819)

SPOMOVA, A I.

137-58-5-9561

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 105 (USSR)

Gromova, A.I. AUTHOR:

Fundamental Problems in the Analysis of Process Procedures TITLE:

for Sheet Parts (Osnovnyye voprosy rascheta tekhnologicheskikh

protsessov detaley tipa obshivok)

V sb.: Inzhenern. metody rascheta tekhnol. protsessov obra-PERIODICAL:

botki metallov davleniyem. Moscow - Leningrad, Mashgiz,

1957, pp 191-196

A theoretical analysis of the process of stretch-wrap form-ABSTRACT:

ing of parts with double curvature is presented. Analytical equations are derived for determination of the minimum possible longitudinal radius of a forming die in terms of the deformation of the thickness of material, the tensile stress required, and the minimum amount of stretching of the work before bending. This last is important so as to obtain a part of sufficient accu-

racy, i.e., to reduce spring-back.

M. Ts. 3. Metals--Stresses 1. Dies--Design 2. Sheets--Processing

Card 1/1

8(2) AUTHORS:

Gerasimov, V. V., Gromova, A. I.,

SOV/32-24-11-31/37

Sabinin, A. A.

TITLE:

Autoclave for Electro-Chemical Investigations at High

Temperatures and Pressure

(Avtoklav dlya provedeniya elektrokhimicheskikh issledovaniy

pri vysokikh temperaturakh i davleniyakh)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 11, pp 1420-1421

(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

So far there are no satisfactory methods of determining the electrochemical potential and of plotting polarization curves at temperatures of 300-3500 and at a pressure of 100-200 atmospheres. In the literature autoclaves are described (Ref 1) for the polarization of samples, but the problem of measuring the potential was not dealt with. The problem is the determination of the potential of the comparison electrode in the autoclave in comparison to the standard electrode which is

under normal pressure and at a normal temperature.

V. A. Gavrilin developed an autoclave with an electrolytic

key, which allows electrochemical determinations at high temperatures and pressure (Sketch). In order to avoid a contact

Card 1/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00051702

Autoclave for Electro-Chemical Investigations at High Temperatures and Pressure

SOV/32-24-11-31/37

of the electrolyte liquid of the key with the metal of the autoclave, the respective parts were made of "ftorplast" or "mikaleks". The electrolyte key is cooled with water, as these plastic materials can endure temperatures up to 200° only. Bonnemay (Bonme) (Ref 3) shows that the temperature gradient of the potential at the borders of identical solutions of different temperatures is very low, and, therefore, a respective error can be neglected. The autoclave is made of ITALETT steel and has a capacity of 0.5 1. Cathode polarization curves for ITALETT steel in distilled water are given. The apparatus can be used for investigations up to 350° and 200 atmospheres. There are 2 figures and 3 references.

Card 2/2

30641

ar.

18,8300

S/081/61/000/020/045/089 B107/B101

AUTHORS

Gerasimov, V. V., Gromova, A. I., Shapovalov, E. T.

TITLE:

Effect of oxygen on the corrosion behavior and the electro-

chemical behavior of 1x18H97 (1Kh18N9T) steel

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy shurnal. Khimiya, no. 20, 1961, 258, abstract 201138 (Sb. "Korrosiya reaktorn. materialov". M., Atomisdat,

1960, 49-52)

TEXT: The authors studied the anodic and cathodic processes during corrosion of 1x18H9T (1Kh18N9T) steel in distilled water at 300°C and 87 atm. The rate of anodic dissolution of the metal is accelerated with a shift of the potential to the positive side. Addition of 400 - 430 mg/liter of 02 has no effect on the anodic process but increases the rate of the cathodic process (shifting the stationary potential of 1Kh18N9T and \$M-851 (EI-851) steels to the positive side). Corrosion remains uniform for all 02 concentrations. [Abstracter's notes Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

5/081/61/000/020/049/089 B107/B101

AUTHORS:

Gerasimov, V. V., Aleksandrova, V. H., Gromowa, A. I.,

Popova, K. A. Shapovalov, E. T.

TITLE:

Study of the electrochemical behavior and the corresion

behavior of 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T) stainless steel in water of

different compositions

PERIODICAL:

Card 1/2

Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 20, 1961, 259, abstract 201146 (Sb. "Korroziya reaktorn. materialov". M., Atomisdat,

1960, 52-63)

TEXT: The authors studied the kinetics of electrode processes of 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T) stainless steel in distilled water and in solutions of Na, SO, and Na2SO4, HNO3, HCl and H2SO4, NaOH, NaCl at room temperature and 300°C, and at 87 atm pressure. It was shown that in all media, except for 0.15 % HCL, the 1Kh18N9T steel was in a passive state at corresponding potential values; in the solutions mentioned, the rate of dissolution was 0.016 - 0.020 $\mu a/cm^2$.

Study of the electrochemical behavior...

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/081/61/000/020/047/089 B107/B101

=

AUTHORS:

Gerasimov, V. V., Gromova, A. I., Shapovalov, E. T.

TITLE:

Study of the corrosion resistance of stainless steels in water vapor mixture at overcritical temperature and high

pressures

PERIODICAL

Referativnyy shurnal. Khimiya, no. 20, 1961, 259, abstract 201144(Sb. "Korrosiya reaktorn. materialov". M., Atomisdat,

1960, 185 - 190)

TEXT: The authors studied the corrosion resistance of stainless steels of the types 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T), ∂M -851 (EI-851), ∂M -696 (EI-696) under overcritical conditions in strained and relieved state. They showed that corrosion of these steels was uniform in air-saturated water vapor mixture at 500 and 550°C, and that these steels had a quality KC 3 (KS 3) according to Γ 0CT 5272-50 (GOST 5272-50). It is pointed out that mechanical stresses to Γ 10CT 5272-50 (GOST 5272-50). The corrosion of EI-851 steel in increase the rate of general corrosion. The corrosion of EI-851 steel in relieved and strained state decreases with time; the presence of O_2 at

Card 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00051702

Study of the corrosion resistance... \$\frac{3/081/61/000/020/047/089}{B107/B101}\$
550°C causes pitting corrosion. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

30643

18.8306

S/081/61/000/020/048/089 B107/B101

AUTHORS:

Gerasimov, V. V., Gromova, A. I.

TITLE:

Study of the corrosion behavior and the electrochemical

behavior of 12 XM (12KhM) steel in water at high

temperature

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy shurnal. Khimiya, no. 20, 1961, 259, abstract 201145 (Sb. "Korrosiya reaktorn. materialov". M., Atomisdat,

1960, 191-199)

TEXT: The corrector of 18×M (18khM) steel was found to be of electrochemical nature at high temperatures (about 330°C) and pressures (130 kg/cm²).
The corrosion rate of the steel was shown to increase with increasing
oxygen concentrations in water. Corrosion was uniform for 12khM eteel
samples tested in distilled water saturated with hydrogen and with hydrasine
addition. Pitting corrosion occurred in water saturated with oxygen and
air. [Abstracter's notes Complete translation.]

Oard 1/1

GRUMEVA 111

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5256

Gerasimov, Valentin Vladimirovich, ed., Candidate of Chemical Sciences.

Korroziya reaktornykh materialov; sbornik statey (Corrosion of Nuclear-Reactor Materials; a Collection of Articles) Moscow, Atomizdat, 1960. 284 p. 3,700 copies printed.

Ed.: A.I. Zavodchikova; Tech. Ed.: Ye.I. Mazeli.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for mechanical and metallurgical engineers as well as for scientific research workers concerned with the construction of nuclear reactors.

COVERAGE: The water corrosion of various types of stainless steel and alloys under high pressures and temperatures is investigated from the point of view of the use of these materials for the construction of nuclear reactors. Attention is given to the following: the use of oxygen for protecting steel against corrosion, the behavior of steel in high-temperature

Card-1/9

Corrosion of Nuclear- (Cont.)

SOV/5256

water with various compositions, factors of metal stress corrosion, intergranular corrosion, the mechanism of corrosion cracking, and the corrosion resistance of aluminum and zirconium alloys. Conclusions based on test results are included. No personalities are mentioned. Most of the articles are accompanied by references. Of 238 references 97 are Soviet.

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AUTHORS.

Gerasimov, V. V., Gromova, A. I., Shapevalov, E. T.

TITLE.

Corrosive cracking of steel of the type (X *8H)T (*Kh*8N9T)

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 16, 1961, 306. abstract 16 M 170 (Sb. "Korroziya reaktorn. materialov", M., Atomizdat,

1960, 139-144)

TEXT. The study of the effect of the O₂ and Cl concentration on the corresive cracking of steel of the type 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T) showed that at a constant Cl content of 0.1 mg/liter the time until corresive cracking sets in increases if the O₂ content is reduced from 40 to 0.4 mg/liter.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

S/076/61/035/006/010/013 B127/B203

AUTHORS:

Gerasimov, V. V., Gromova, A. I., Sabinin, A. A., and

Shapovalov, E. T.

TITLE:

Autoclave for electrochemical investigations at high

temperatures and pressures

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal fizioheskoy khimii, v. 35, no. 6, 1961, 1359-1361

TEXT: The authors describe an autoclave to which the reference electrode is attached outside and is kept at room temperature. An electrolytic cell establishes the contact with the solution in the autoclave. It must also endure the higher temperatures in the autoclave. A thermodiffusion potential results from the temperature gradient in the cell, which has to be taken into account. Since glass and quartz are dissolved, metal is used for the cell. Fig. 1 shows the measuring arrangement in a simulated representation. Due to earthing of the potentiometer 10, the electrode potential behaves just as in a glass cell. An essential shortcoming of the autoclave of Fig. 2 is that the cathodic and anodic curves of experiments in distilled water are only dependable for those curve sections

Card 1/5

Autoclave for electrochemical...

S/076/61/035/006/010/013 B127/B203

where the current density does not exceed 70 µa/cm². In the autoclave construction of Fig. 3, the anodic and cathodic spaces are divided. This shifts the major part of the potential drop between the electrodes into the electrolytic cell. Therefore, the residual drop in the vacuum (containing the specimen to be tested) is small and negligible. This also applies to the thermodiffusion potential formed due to the temperature increase in the cell. At the boundary of similar solutions of different temperatures, the value was only about 10°6 v/deg. There are 3 figures and 1 non-Soviet-bloc reference. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows; M. Bonnemay, Proc. meeting international committee of electrochemical thermodynamics and kinetics, 1954, London, 1955. 68.

SUBMITTED: October 16, 1958

Card 2/5

GERASIMOV, V.V., hand.khim.nauk; GEOMOVA, A.I., insh.

Investigating the corrosion resistance of 12EhM steel in distilled water at a temperature of 330° C and a pressure of 130 kg/cm². Teploemergetika no.4:42-47 Ap '60.

(NIRA 13:8)

(Steel—Corrosion)

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S/080/61/034/011/011/020 D243/D301

AUTHORS:

Gerasimov, V.V., Gromova, A.I., and Shapovalov, E.T.

TITLE:

The corrosion behavior of zirconium in distilled

water at 85°C

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 54, no. 11, 1961.

2473 - 2477

TEXT: The authors studied the corrosion resistance of zirconium (1) in distilled water at 85°C and (2) in contact with 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T) steel and AlM aluminum, in distilled water at 85°C. Three types, A (greatest impurity), B, C (least impurity) of zirconium, containing up to 5 % impurity, were used in the tests. The samples were suspended on glass hooks in glass vessels in a thermostat after being previously treated to remove surface impurities. Contact was achieved as shown in Fig. 1. Corrosion resistance was estimated visually and by weight loss. The maximum weight loss was shown by samples of A after 100 hours (0.815 g/m²), equivalent to a corrosion rate of 0.008 g/m². Under these conditions therefore, Card 1/2

30198

The corrosion behavior of zirconium ... S/080/61/034/011/0:1/020

zirconium may be considered highly resistant. On a 1000 hour test it is considered completely resistant. Contact with stainless steel and aluminum alters the kinetics of corrosion, but leads to no increase in the rate. All m gap between the contacting surfaces causes no change in behavior. The high corrosion resistance depends on zirconium passivity in these conditions. There are 6 figures, 2 tables and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

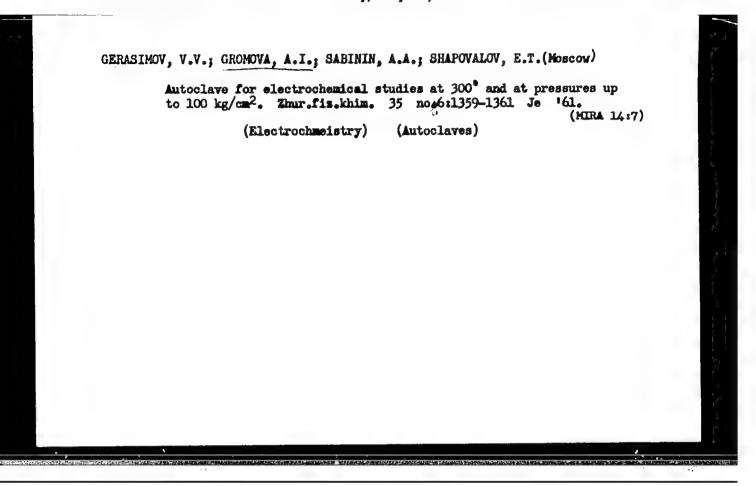
SUBMITTED: November 28, 1960

Ourd 21/2

GERASIMOV, V.V.; GEOMOVA, A.I.

Effect of the solvent composition on the amodic behavior of low-carbon steel. Zhur.prikl.khim. 33 no.7:1563-1567
J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

(Steel--Corresion)



GROMOVA, A. I. and MOSKVICHEV, G. S. Romandows with Gernemov V.V.

"Some Aspects of the Theory of Corrosion of Reactor Materials in Critical-Parameter Water"

report presented at the IAEA Symposium on Corrosion of Reactor Materials, Salzburg, Austria, 4-9 June 1962.

GERASIMOV, V. V., doktor tekhn. nauk; GROMOVA, A. I., inzh.; SABININ, A. A., inzh.

Corrosion resistance of chromium steel in water and steam with critical parameters. Teploenergetika 10 no.3:22-25 Mr 163.

(MIRA 16:4)

(Steel-Correction)

GERASIMOV, V.V.; GROMCVA, A.I.; GCLOVINA, Ye.S.; MOGKVICHEV, G.S.;
PAVLOVA, F.S.; SMIRNOV, V.V.; SHAPOVALOV, E.T.;
PANASENKOVA, Ye.I., red.; MAZEL', Ye.I., tekhn. red.

[Corrosion and irradiation] Korroziia i obluchenie. [By]
V.V.Gerasimov i dr. Moskva, Gosatomizdat, 1963. 267 p.
(MIRA 16:11)

(Corrosion and anticorrosives)
(Materials, Effect of radiation on)

GERASIMOV, V.V.; GROMOVA, A.I.; SHAPOVALOV, E.T.

[Effect of oxygen on the corrosion and electrochemical behavior of lKhl8N9T steel] Vliianie kisloroda na korrozionnoe i elektrokhimicheskoe povedenie stali lKhl8N9T.
Moskva, Glav.upr. po ispol'zovaniiu atomnoi energii, 1960. 5 p.
(MIRA 17:1)

(Steel—Corrosion)
(Water, Distilled—Oxygen content)

GERASIFOV, V.V.; GROMOVA, A.I.; SABINIE, A.A.; CHAFOVALOV, E.T.

[Autoclave for electrochemical research] Avtoklav dlia elektrokhimicheskikh issledovanii. Moskva, Glav. upr. po ispol'zovaniiu atomnoi energii, 1960. 8 p.

(MIRA 17:2)

GERASIMOV, V.V.; GROMOVA, A.I.

[Effect of the composition of solutions on the anodic behavior of steel] Vliianie sostava rastvora na anodnoe povedenie stali. Moskva, Glav. upr. po ispol'zovaniiu atomnoi energii, 1960. 11 p. (MIRA 17:1)

GE:(ASINOV, V.V.; ALEKSANDROVA, V.I.; CROMOVA, A.I.; POPOVA, K.A.; SHAPOVALOV, E.T.

[Investigating the electrochemical and corrosion behavior or lKhlEN9T stainless stell in water of various composition] Issledovanie elektrokhimicheskogo i korrozionnogo povedeniia nerzhaveiushchei stali lKhlEN9T v vode razlichnoho sostava. Moskva, Glav.upr. po ispol'zovaniiu atomnoi energii, 1960. 17 p. (MIRA 17:1) (Steel, Stainless—Corrosion) (Electrochemistry)

GERASINOV, V.V.; GRONOVA, A.I.

[Investigating the corrosion and the electrochemical behavior of 12KhM steel in water at high temperatures] Issledovanie korrozionnogo i elektrokhimicheskogo povedeniia stali 12KhM v vode pri vysokoi temperature. Moskva, Glav. upr. po ispol'zovaniiu atomnoi energii, 1960. 14 p. (MIRA 17:1)

(Steel-Corrosion)
(Metals, Effect of temperature on)

GERASIMOV, V.V.; CROMOVA, A.I.; SHAPOVALDV, E.T.; SHATSKAYA,

[Development of the method of electochemical measurements at a temperature up to 300° C and pressure up to 100 kg/cm²] Razrabotka metodiki elektrokhimicheskikh izmerenii pri temperature do 300° C i davlenii do 100 kg/cm². Moskva, Gos.kom-t po ispol'zovaniiu atomnoi energii, 1961. 20 p. (MIRA 17:1)

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Gerasimov, V. V.; Gromova, A. I.; Golovina, YE. S.; Moskvichev, G. S.; Pavlova, F. S.; Smirnov, V. V.; Shapovalov, B. T.

Corrosion and irradiation (Korrosiya i oblucheniye), Moscow, Gosatomisdat, 1963, 267 p. 11lus., biblio. 3,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion, irradiation, nuclear reactor, nuclear reactor material, metallurgy, stainless steel, chromium steel, carbon steel, low alloy steel, aluminum alloy, protective coating, electrochemical behavior

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The basis of this monograph was the research conducted by the authors in recent years that has been published in the periodical literature and the work of Soviet and foreign authors on the problems of the corrosion resistance of structural materials. The monograph consists of ten chapters in which corrosion and the protection of structural materials used in reactors, the interaction of radiation of the nuclear reactor with a substance and the effect of radiation on the corrosion and electrochemical behavior of metals are examined. The general and systematized material on the corrosion resistance of metals used in reactors will be useful to a wide circle of designers, researchers, and engineers

Cord 1/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86

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concerned with problems of reactor construction. Chapters I, VII, IX, and X were written by V. V. Gerasimov, Chapters II, IV -- E. T. Shapovalov, Chapter III --A. I. Gromova, Chapter V -- V. V. Smirnov, Chapter VI -- G. S. Moskvichev, Chapter VIII -- F. S. Pavlova and Ye. S. Golovina. The authors express their gratitude to I. Ye. Zimakov for assistance in writing Chapter IX and their associates who participated in the research.

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Cord 2/3

Ch. IX. Radiation of a Ch. X. Effect of radiat	atings in reactor construction 167 nuclear reactor 199 ion on the electrochemical behavior of materials 229			
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GE.ACIMOV, V.V., GROMOVA, A.I ; SHAPOVALOV, Autoclave for chemical and operation tests at high temperatures and pressures. Zav. lab. 30 no. ::::(-:::: -:.4. (MIRA 17:9)

GROMOVA, A.I.

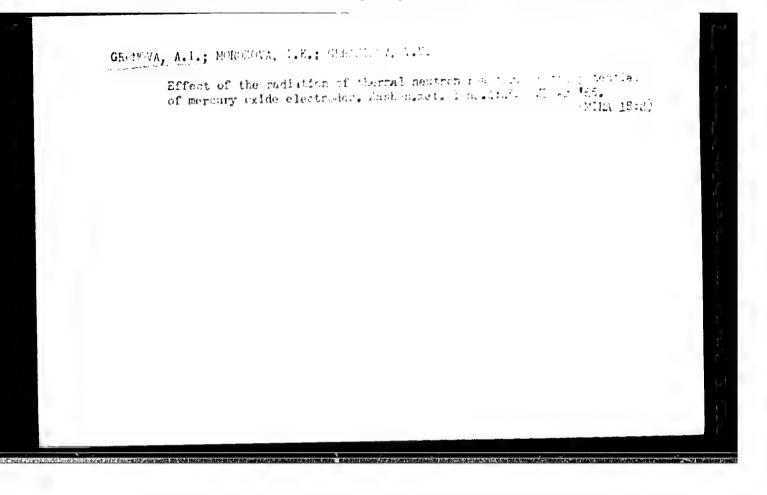
Effect of the fertilization conditions on the strain quality of seed.
Agrobiologia no.1r155-156 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

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irrunu - Gora	simov. V. V. (Doctor of techn	ical sciences, Professor); Gromova, A.	<u>I.</u>
Engineer): S	hapovalov, E. T. (Engineer)		33
			29
ITLE: Corro	sion resistance of copper and	copper alloys in water under static	
onditions	additionals over 6 to		<i>i</i>
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OURCE: Tepl	loenergetika, no. 3, 1965, 36-	•38	
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L 14979-66 EWT(m)/ENA(d)/ENP(t)/ENP(z)/ENP(b). CC NR: AP6001803 (N) SOURCE COD ACC NR: AP6001803 IJP(o) MJW/JD/WW/JW/WB SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/65/019/006/0546/0549 AUTHOR: Belous, V. N.; Gromovs, A. I.; Shapovalov, E. T.; Gerasimov, V. V. TITLE: Corrosion resistance of construction materials in boron-containing solutions SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 19, no. 6, 1965, 546-549 TOPIC TAGS: corrosion rate, boron compound, nuclear reactor material, nuclear ABSTRACT: Since boron has a large cross section for thermal neutron capture, boroncontaining solutions are used for neutron shielding and reactor control. The use of aqueous solutions of boron, however, reises the question of corrosion resistance to such solutions of various construction materials. The authors carried out corrosion tests up to 100C in solutions of boric acid, sodium tetraborate, and ammonium tetraborate. Tabulated data are presented showing 1) the characteristics of the original solutions at room temperature; 2) the rate of gorrosion in the 20-100C temperature range for periods of 100 - 500 hr of OKhleNloT steel, VT-1-2 alloy (Ti), AMg-5 alloy (AX), S-1 lead A and steel 20 in deserated and sir-saturated boron-containing solutions; 3) the ratio of the amount of metal going into the solution to the Card 1/2

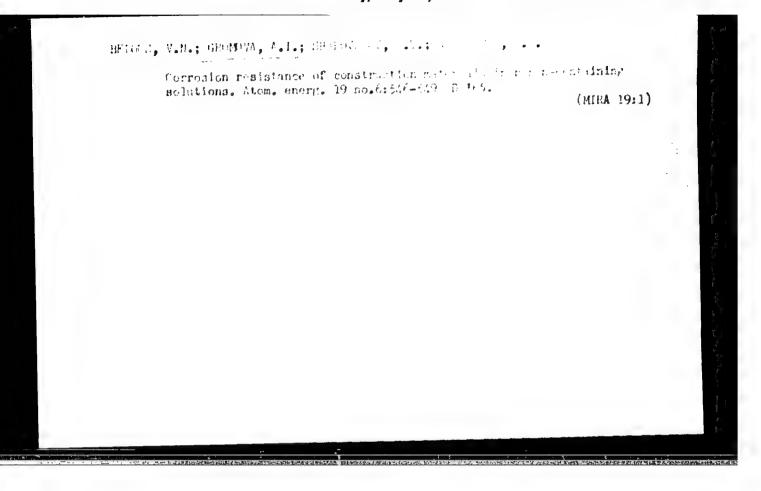
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amount of metal lost due to corrosion; and h) the rate of corrosion of these materials in boric acid at 100C for a period of 100 hr. Orig. art. has: h tables.

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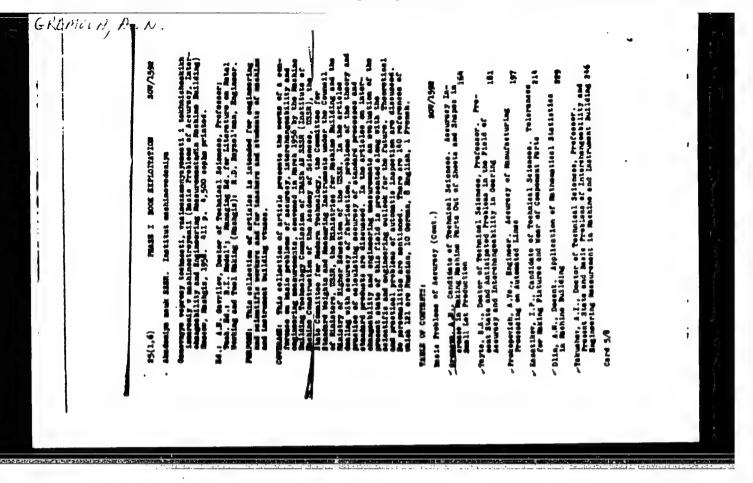


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41036-66 EnT(m)/T/EnF(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/nn/JC/NS ACC NR: AP6013727 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/020/004/0330/0333	
AUTHOR: Lupakov, I. S.; Parfenov, B. G.; Gromova, A. I.	
ORG: none	
TITLE: The influence of heat treatment on the corrosion resistance of zirconium alloys	
SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 20, no. 4, 1966, 330-333	
TOPIC TAGS: corrosion resistance, annealing, zirconium, niobium containing alloy, metal heat treatment, nuclear reactor material	
ABSTRACT: The authors investigate the influence of heat treatment conditions on the corrosion stability of zirconium alloys containing 1.0 and 2.5% of niobium. These alloys have been developed in the Soviet Union for nuclear reactors. Results cover the corrosion of zirconium alloys in vapor at 400°C and 100 atm and the appearance of samples held 950 hr. at high temperature-high pressure conditions. The authors investigate double annealing, annealing for 30 min at 700°C, 50% cold rolling without and with 10 min 560°C, and 30 min 700°C annealing. An analysis of the results shows that the best corrosion resistance is achieved by double annealing. The effect is the strongest in zirconium alloy with 2.5% Nb. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.	
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Sum 71

GROMOVA, Antonina Nikiforovna; ZAV'YALOVA, Valentina Ivanovna; KOROBOV, Vladimir Konstantinovich; BOYTSOV, V.V., prof., red.; BEKIN, S.S., insh., retsensent; SHEKHTER, V.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; SHEYN-FAYN, L.I., isdat.red.; PUKHLIKOVA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Manufacturing parts of sheets and sections in lot production]
Izgotovlenie detalei iz listov i profilei pri seriinom proizvodstve. Pod obshchei red. V.V.Boitsova. Moskva, Gos.nauchnotekhn.izd-vo Oborongiz, 1960. 343 p.
(Metalwork)

(Metalwork)

L 17719-65 EWT(d)/EED-2/EWP(1) Pg-L/Pk-L/Fo-L/Pq-L IJP(e)/AFWL/BSD/ ASD(a)-5/SSD/AFMD(p)/AFETR/AFTC(b)/RAEM(a)/AFIC(p)/RAEM(d)/P3D(dp) GO/BB/MLK ACCESSION NR: AT4047755 S/0000/64/000/000/0191/0198

AUTHOR: Gromova, A. P.

i cel

TIT: L: Development of an analog storage based on the magnetostrictive-delay

50) URGE: AN SSSR. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki. Teoriya i primeneniye avtomaticheskikh sistem (Theory and application of automatic systems). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 191-198

TOPIC TAGS: analog computer, analog storage, delay line, magnetostrictive delay line, magnetostrictive analog storage

ABSTRACT: A magnetostrictive storage device suitable for "dynamic"-type analog computers is described. Its development is based on the findings of S. H. Jury (M. litary Systems Design, Jan-Feb, 6, no. 1, p. 22, 1962) and A. D. Radford (Electronic Industries, 21, no. 3, March, p. 114, 1962). The magnetostrictive delay line uses frequency modulation in storing the incoming LF-voltage signal. The delay line consists of five nickel (99% Ni), 0.3-mm-dia, 3.3-m-long

Card 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AT4047755

wires, wound in parallel on a 330-mm-dia-plexiglas disk, and an electronic circuit. Input and output coils (data supplied) and a permanent magnet are coupled with the nickel wires. The electronic part comprises these electron-tube units: a pulse-packet generator (a Schmidt trigger, a single-shot multivibrator, a pulse shaper); an FM multivibrator which produces 1.7-1.9-microsec pulses with a repetition period of 15-5 microsec as the input voltage varies within 0-100 v which corresponds to a 70-200 kc range; an output r-f amplifier; a semiconductor-diode gate which permits circulating the output-pulse packet. The rms error of the delay line is claimed to be 1.5%. Technical data on components is supplied as well as a simplified schematic diagram. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 06Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

BELKINA, M.V. (Moskva); GROMOVA, A.P. (Moskva); KYUNNAPU, E.I. (Moskva); OCKOLKOV, I.O. (Moskva)

Optimization of sequence in carrying-out operations. Avtom. 1 telem. 26 no.11:2078-2092 N *65.

1. Submitted April 6, 1965.

BEREZOVSKIY, Aleksey Aleksandrovich, kand. sel'khoz. nauk;
GROMOVA, A.V., red.; OKOLELOVA, Z.P., tekhn. red.

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